



Offre n°2025-08767

Post-Doctoral Research Visit F/M Postdoctoral researcher in Responsible AI for Journalism

Niveau de diplôme exigé : PhD or equivalent

Fonction : Post-Doctoral Research Visit

A propos du centre ou de la direction fonctionnelle

The Inria Saclay-Île-de-France Research Centre was established in 2008. It has developed as part of the Saclay site in partnership with Paris-Saclay University and with the Institut Polytechnique de Paris since 2021.

The centre has 39 project teams , 27 of which operate jointly with Paris-Saclay University and the Institut Polytechnique de Paris. Its activities occupy over 600 scientists and research and innovation support staff, including 54 different nationalities.

Contexte et atouts du poste

Every year Inria International Relations Department has a few postdoctoral positions in order to support Inria international collaborations.

The postdoctoral contract will have a duration of 18 months. The start date is between July 1st and September 1st, but not later than September 1st.

Team:

A potential postdoctoral researcher would integrate the Inria CEDAR team while also visiting the Human-Centered Data Analytics team at CWI in Amsterdam. This project is a joined collaboration with the following PIs:

Oana Balalau is an Inria researcher in the team CEDAR, at the Inria center of Institut Polytechnique de Paris. Her research interests are in natural language processing, in particular in argumentation mining, information extraction and data2text. She is collaborating with journalists from several news agencies: Radio France, Le Monde and AEF Info.

Davide Ceolin is a senior CWI researcher in the Human-Centered Data Analytics group. His research focuses on transparently predicting multiple aspects of information quality. He is a member of the AI, Media, and Democracy lab, a multidisciplinary lab that studies in depth the effects and implications of AI for Media and Democracy. The lab brings together Computer Science, Legal, and Communication scholars, as well as several civil society and industrial partners.

The interested candidates can contact Oana Balalau if they have additional questions (oana.balalau@inria.fr).

Mission confiée

Candidates for postdoctoral positions are recruited after the end of their Ph.D. or after a first post-doctoral period: for the candidates who obtained their PhD in the Northern hemisphere, the date of the Ph.D. defense shall be later than September 1, 2022; in the Southern hemisphere, later than April 1, 2022.

In order to encourage mobility, the postdoctoral position must take place in a scientific environment that is truly different from the one of the Ph.D. (and, if applicable, from the position held since the Ph.D.); particular attention is thus paid to French or international candidates who obtained their doctorate abroad.

Context: From recommender systems to large language models, **AI tools** have shown **different forms of limitations and bias** [BHA+21, MMS+21, NFG+20]. **Bias in AI tools** may stem from multiple factors, including bias in the input data the AI tools are trained on, the algorithm and the individuals responsible for designing the AI tools, and bias in the evaluation and interpretation of AI tool outputs [NFG+20]. **Limitations** are due to technical difficulties in achieving specific tasks [SB22]. Media outlets use different algorithmic aids in their workflow: entities and relations extractions, event extraction, sentiment analysis, automatic summarization, newsworthy story detection, semi-automatic production of news using text generation models, and AI-guided search, among others [TJM+22, UBM23]. Given the importance of the media sector for our democracies, shortcomings in the tools they use could have severe consequences.

Principales activités

Research question:

What are the potential sources of bias in natural language processing (NLP) driven applications targeted for journalism and how can we highlight them and mitigate their effect?

To answer this question, we will investigate two use cases.

Bias and limitations in classification tasks. We have developed a fact-checking platform where journalists can monitor politicians' statements on social media [BEG+22]. Statements that are more likely to be checkworthy are highlighted, and for this, we used a machine learning algorithm. **Checkworthy claims** are defined as factual sentences that the general public will be interested in knowing whether they are true [HAL+17]. We note that this definition is based on what an annotator considers as being of general interest. In addition, the checkworthy training dataset contains political statements. Hence, annotators might have inadvertently introduced political bias in their annotations, for example, by labeling sentences more often as checkworthy if they are expressed by someone of a different political affiliation than their own. A second model used in our pipeline is detecting **propaganda**, where propaganda is defined as a set of communication techniques that are designed to influence a reader, not to inform them. Of particular interest are fallacious arguments, which are incorrect arguments that fact-checkers should debunk. While propaganda definitions are more precise depending on the exact type of technique (e.g., loaded language, ad hominem), annotated datasets often have low inter-annotator agreement [DSB+19]. In addition, the datasets also contain only political statements - again, an annotator could be more inclined to label the speech of someone of a different political view as propaganda. We would like to investigate if such datasets and models are biased, and if this is the case, investigate how it could be possible to highlight the bias. One interesting idea is to incorporate disagreement into a classification task by providing a textual explanation of why a certain paragraph could have two or more different labels (also known in ML as multi-label classification) according to two or more different human opinions. As mentioned, the disagreement could come from the definition of the task but also from the beliefs of the annotators. This entails rethinking the annotation process, training and evaluation of an NLP model, and the way a model is used for a real application. We note that the problem of variability and bias in human annotation is getting more attention in the NLP community [P22, UFH+21].

Bias and limitations in generative tasks. Nowadays, generative language models are used for a variety of tasks, in particular for essays or **argumentative texts**. We have discussed this with journalists, who have confirmed they are using such tools to speed up their work. We would like to focus on argumentative texts, particularly on controversial topics in our society. To investigate the potential bias of

argumentative models when asked to provide information on such topics, we would like to compare automatically generated argumentative texts with crowdsourced argumentative texts, such as text hosted on debate platforms. This project can be extended to analyzing how **controversial topics** are debated in the public sphere, for example, by focusing on debates in current electoral races. As a technical challenge for this task, the first one is identifying similar arguments - when an argument is composed of a claim and the evidence supporting the claim. The same claim can be supported by different evidence, and highlighting such differences is also important, as a preference over a certain type of evidence could highlight greater trends. For example, the claim “Abortion should be legal.” can be supported by “A woman should always have the choice over her body.” or the sentence “God has given us free will, and we should respect the free will of others.”. A second technical challenge is in measuring how **persuasive** an argumentative text is, for example, by measuring how complete is the evidence brought forward [HG16].

References:

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[BHA+21] Rishi Bommasani, Drew A Hudson, Ehsan Adeli, Russ Altman, Simran Arora, Sydney von Arx, Michael S Bernstein, Jeannette Bohg, Antoine Bosselut, Emma Brunskill, et al. On the opportunities and risks of foundation models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2108.07258, 2021.

[DSB+19] Da San Martino, G., Seunghak, Y., Barrón-Cedeno, A., Petrov, R. and Nakov, P., 2019. Fine-grained analysis of propaganda in news article. In *Proceedings of the 2019 conference on empirical methods in natural language processing and the 9th international joint conference on natural language processing (EMNLP-IJCNLP)* (pp. 5636-5646). Association for Computational Linguistics.

[HAL+17] Hassan, N., Arslan, F., Li, C. and Tremayne, M., 2017, August. Toward automated fact-checking: Detecting check-worthy factual claims by claimbuster. In *Proceedings of the 23rd ACM SIGKDD international conference on knowledge discovery and data mining* (pp. 1803-1812).

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[MMS+21] Ninareh Mehrabi, Fred Morstatter, Nripsuta Saxena, Kristina Lerman, and Aram Galstyan. A survey on bias and fairness in machine learning. *ACM computing surveys (CSUR)*,54(6):1–35, 2021.

[NFG+20] Eirini Ntoutsi, Pavlos Fafalios, Ujwal Gadiraju, Vasileios Iosifidis, Wolfgang Nejdl, Maria Esther Vidal, Salvatore Ruggieri, Franco Turini, Symeon Papadopoulos, Emmanouil Krasanakis, et al. Bias in data-driven artificial intelligence systems—an introductory survey. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 10(3):e1356,2020.

[P22] Plank, B., 2022, December. The “Problem” of Human Label Variation: On Ground Truth in Data, Modeling and Evaluation. In *Proceedings of the 2022 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing* (pp. 10671-10682).

[SB22] Chirag Shah and Emily M Bender. Situating search. In *Proceedings of the 2022 Conference on Human Information Interaction and Retrieval*, pages 221–232, 2022.

[TJM+22] Christoph Trattner, Dietmar Jannach, Enrico Motta, Irene Costera Meijer, Nicholas Diakopoulos, Mehdi Elahi, Andreas L Opdahl, Bjørnar Tessem, Njål Borch, Morten Fjeld, et al. Responsible media technology and ai: challenges and research directions. *AI and Ethics*, 2(4):585–594, 2022.

[UBM23] Prajna Upadhyay, Oana Balalau, and Ioana Manolescu. Open information extraction with entity focused constraints. In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EACL 2023*, pages 1255–1266, 2023.

[UFH+21] Uma, A.N., Fornaciari, T., Hovy, D., Paun, S., Plank, B. and Poesio, M., 2021. Learning from disagreement: A survey. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 72, pp.1385-1470.

Compétences

Technical skills and level required : strong knowledge of NLP and good programming skills

Languages : English

Avantages

- Subsidized meals
- Leave: 7 weeks of annual leave + 10 extra days off due to RTT (statutory reduction in working hours) + possibility of exceptional leave (sick children, moving home, etc.)

- Possibility of teleworking and flexible organization of working hours
- Professional equipment available (videoconferencing, loan of computer equipment, etc.)
- Social, cultural and sports events and activities
- Access to vocational training

Rémunération

According to profile

Informations générales

- **Thème/Domaine** : Data and Knowledge Representation and Processing Statistics (Big data) (BAP E)
- **Ville** : Palaiseau
- **Centre Inria** : [Centre Inria de Saclay](#)
- **Date de prise de fonction souhaitée** : 2025-07-01
- **Durée de contrat** : 1 year, 6 months
- **Date limite pour postuler** : 2025-06-30

Contacts

- **Équipe Inria** : [CEDAR](#)
- **Recruteur** :
Balalau Oana-denisa / oana.balalau@inria.fr

A propos d'Inria

Inria est l'institut national de recherche dédié aux sciences et technologies du numérique. Il emploie 2600 personnes. Ses 215 équipes-projets agiles, en général communes avec des partenaires académiques, impliquent plus de 3900 scientifiques pour relever les défis du numérique, souvent à l'interface d'autres disciplines. L'institut fait appel à de nombreux talents dans plus d'une quarantaine de métiers différents. 900 personnels d'appui à la recherche et à l'innovation contribuent à faire émerger et grandir des projets scientifiques ou entrepreneuriaux qui impactent le monde. Inria travaille avec de nombreuses entreprises et a accompagné la création de plus de 200 start-up. L'institut s'efforce ainsi de répondre aux enjeux de la transformation numérique de la science, de la société et de l'économie.

L'essentiel pour réussir

The candidate should submit:

- Detailed CV with a description of the PhD and a complete list of publications with the two most significant ones highlighted
- Motivation letter
- 2 letters of recommendations
- Passport copy

Attention: Les candidatures doivent être déposées en ligne sur le site Inria. Le traitement des candidatures adressées par d'autres canaux n'est pas garanti.

Consignes pour postuler

Sécurité défense :

Ce poste est susceptible d'être affecté dans une zone à régime restrictif (ZRR), telle que définie dans le décret n°2011-1425 relatif à la protection du potentiel scientifique et technique de la nation (PPST). L'autorisation d'accès à une zone est délivrée par le chef d'établissement, après avis ministériel favorable, tel que défini dans l'arrêté du 03 juillet 2012, relatif à la PPST. Un avis ministériel défavorable pour un poste affecté dans une ZRR aurait pour conséquence l'annulation du recrutement.

Politique de recrutement :

Dans le cadre de sa politique diversité, tous les postes Inria sont accessibles aux personnes en situation de handicap.